Linum perenne ‘Bright Eyes’

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Introduction

Perennial flax produces blue flowers during June and July and grows 12 to 18 inches tall (Fig. 1).

General Information

Scientific name: Linum perenne ‘Bright Eyes’
Pronunciation: LYE-num per-REN-nuh
Common name(s): ‘Bright Eyes’ Perennial Flax
Family: Linaceae
Plant type: herbaceous
USDA hardiness zones: 5 through 8 (Fig. 2)
Planting month for zone 7: year round
Planting month for zone 8: year round
Origin: not native to North America
Uses: edging; mass planting
Availability: somewhat available, may have to go out of the region to find the plant

Description

Height: 1 to 2 feet
Spread: 1 to 2 feet
Plant habit: upright
Plant density: open
Growth rate: moderate
Texture: fine

Foliage

Leaf arrangement: alternate

Leaf type: simple
Leaf margin: entire
Leaf shape: linear
Leaf venation: none, or difficult to see
Leaf type and persistence: deciduous
Leaf blade length: less than 2 inches
Leaf color: green
Fall color: no fall color change

Figure 1. ‘Bright Eyes’ Perennial Flax.
**Figure 2.** Shaded area represents potential planting range.

**Fall characteristic:** not showy

**Flower**

- **Flower color:** blue
- **Flower characteristic:** summer flowering

**Fruit**

- **Fruit shape:** unknown
- **Fruit length:** unknown
- **Fruit cover:** unknown
- **Fruit color:** unknown
- **Fruit characteristic:** inconspicuous and not showy

**Trunk and Branches**

- **Trunk/bark/branches:** not applicable
- **Current year stem/twig color:** green
- **Current year stem/twig thickness:** thin

**Culture**

- **Light requirement:** plant grows in part shade/part sun; plant grows in the shade
- **Soil tolerances:** slightly alkaline; occasionally wet; acidic; sand; loam; clay
- **Drought tolerance:**
- **Soil salt tolerances:** unknown
- **Plant spacing:** 12 to 18 inches

**Other**

- **Roots:** not applicable
- **Winter interest:** no special winter interest
- **Outstanding plant:** not particularly outstanding
- **Invasive potential:** may self-seed each year
- **Pest resistance:** long-term health usually not affected by pests

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Use and Management

Pests and Diseases

Stem rot causes stem rotting. Infected plants have a cottony mold growing on the stem. The disease is caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotianum*.